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FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BARBADOS.

Quarantine information concerning Saint Lucia—Yellow fever at other places.

BARBADOS, *January 18, 1902.*

SIR: On the evening of the 10th instant, I received the following telegram from the quarantine board of Saint Lucia. "Yellow fever entirely disappeared amongst the troops, last case very mild reported officially has recovered to-day; general health of the island has been and is excellent. Clean bills of health are being issued. When do you propose raising the quarantine?" To which I replied, "Quarantine board will recommend that quarantine be raised on the 25th instant, if no fresh case." Fourteen clear days after the last death or convalescence is the earliest period at which quarantine can be taken off here. No further information has since been received by my board from Saint Lucia.

On the 9th instant I received the following telegram from the British consul at Paramaribo (Surinam), "2 cases suspected yellow fever here;" and by the mail to-day the consul wrote that there had been 3 cases, all of which had died, 2 on the 10th and the other on the 11th, and that there had not been any fresh case since, and the authorities were taking every necessary precaution. All the cases were Hollanders, who had been in the colony only a short time, but there had not been any case amongst the troops. It was thought that the fever had been brought from Curaçoa. We have no direct communication here with Surinam, only by way of Demerara, which has put on quarantine against Surinam. We shall await further developments.

The British consul at Para wrote to me on the 7th instant that from January to October 31 last, there had been reported 185 cases and 56 deaths at Para from yellow fever, 7 of the deaths being in October. In November there were 6 deaths from yellow fever, and 14 cases and 1 death from smallpox; and in December, 11 deaths from yellow fever, and 11 cases and 1 death from smallpox. All the smallpox cases were reported as having been in the isolation hospital, and the consul did not say whether there were other cases outside of the hospital, but he mentioned that no record is kept of cases of yellow fever at private houses, only deaths being reported. Para has been declared infected with yellow fever and smallpox.

Respectfully,

JAS. SANDERSON,
Clerk Quarantine Board.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Bahia.

BAHIA, BRAZIL, *January 8, 1902.*

SIR: I have to inform you that interments for the following causes were made in the cemeteries of this city for the week ended January 4,

1902: Arterio sclerosis, 7; bronchitis, 1; malarial fevers, 6; cirrhosis of liver, 3; diarrhea and dysentery, 3; gastro-enteritis, 3; senile debility, 4; Bright's disease, 1; nephritis, 3; pneumonia, 3; syphilis, 1; tetanus, 5; tuberculosis, 18; cardiac syncope, 1; cardiac lesion, 1; stillborn, 2; other causes, 13.

Respectfully,

H. W. FURNISS,
United States Consul.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong.

HONGKONG, CHINA, *December 24, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an abstract of the bills of health issued at this station during the week ended December 21, 1901.

Thirteen vessels were inspected during the week, 724 individuals were bathed at the disinfecting station, and 812 bundles of clothing and bedding were disinfected.

The sanitary reports for the week show 1 case of smallpox, otherwise there were no communicable diseases in the colony during the period covered by this report.

The mortality returns for the month of November, appearing in the Government Gazette, show that there were 442 deaths from all causes. Twenty-eight of this number were among the British and foreign population, showing a death rate of 35.1 per 1,000. Five of the number were among the army, 1 in the navy, and the rest were among the Chinese population. The death rate among the Chinese population was 17.4 per 1,000, less than half the death rate among the British and foreign population.

The deaths due to infectious diseases were as follows, viz, diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2; diarrhea, 27; dysentery, 9; bubonic plague, 1; malaria, 62; beriberi, 51; general tuberculosis, 17; tubercular meningitis, 2; tetanus, 17; pneumonia, 16; bronchitis, 38; phthisis, 59, and meningitis, 2.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. KERR,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos, Casilda, and Santa Cruz del Sur.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *January 20, 1902.*

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to transmit the following report of the transactions for the district under my command for the week ended January 18, 1902:

Twenty-one deaths have occurred in this city; of these 7 occurred in the civil hospital. No contagious diseases reported. Causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 4; insufficiency, mitral, 2; enteritis, 2; paludism, 2; pneumonia, 1; endocarditis, 1; atrepsia, 1; old age, 1; intestinal obstruction, 1; meningitis, 1; cancer of the stomach, 1; softening of the brain, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 1; sclerosis, arterial, 1; lack of development, 1. Death rate per 1,000 inhabitants, 27.38.

The German training ship *Stein*, with crew of 477 men, arrived at this port January 15, with 3 cases of typhoid fever on board, taken